caprice, 'but *from* intelligence. And as they proceed from intelligence, they are also suited *to* intelligence. Without such an order man would become bewildered in very proportion to the profusion of his possessions.

There are examples of a still higher order in the works of man. Man has not only a love of order for the sake of its utility—he has also, explain it as we please, a love of order for the sake of its beauty. We enter an elegant city, and wo examine its public buildings, say the hall in which its citizens are wont to assemble, and we find every part accommodated to the classic forms which have been handed clown from ancient Greece. We inspect the temple in which the inhabitants meet for the worship of God, and we find its lines following a sweeping curve, and reaching at last a vertex which seems to point to heaven, while the interior looks like a shaded avenue of trees. We wander over the grounds allotted to the recreation of the inhabitants, and we find them adorned with plants of divers forms and colours, arranged on a plan which furnishes uniformity with variety. Here, again, we recognise order produced by intelligence and for the gratification of intelligence. We arc now to inquire, whether there may not be a similar ORDER in respect of such qualities as NUMBER, FORM, TIME, and COLOUK, in the works of nature, proceeding from CREATIVE and adapted to CREATED INTELLIGENCE.

The mind has an aptitude and an inclination to observe relations among objects in respect of such qualities as these; it looks out for them, and it is delighted when it discovers therm. The mental faculty and tendency we are now to shew are met and gratified in every department of the earth and heavens. There is not a more striking correspondence between the eye and the light than there is between the intellectual capacity and appetency, and the groupings of physical

nature.

(1.) To begin with CHEMISTRY, the science which treats of the composition of bodies. Dalton's discovery of the law of definite proportions shows that there is a law of numbers at the very basis of this science; for all compositions and decomposi-
tions take place according to numerical rale. The elements of nature will riot combine according as we may choose to mix them, but only in certain definite proportions; and wliero between the same elements several combining proportions occur,